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A newly discovered specimen of Kalinowski's Tinamou *Nothoprocta kalinowskii* from the Andean Pacific slope of Peru

by Marcelo Ferreira de Vasconcelos

Received 10 July 2001

Kalinowski's Tinamou *Nothoprocta kalinowskii* is a threatened species endemic to Peru, known only from two ancient specimens (BirdLife International 2000) and a recent sight record. The first specimen was collected in 1894 at Licamachay, south of Cuzco town, Cuzco (elevation 4,575 m) and the second from Tulpo, on the Andean Pacific slope, south-east of Huamachuco, La Libertad (c. 3,000 m) (Blake 1977, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990, Collar *et al.* 1994, Stattersfield *et al.* 1998, BirdLife International 2000). In May 2000, G. Engblom saw a Kalinowski's Tinamou and collected a feather from near Tulpo (*per* J. Fjeldså, pers. comm.). The aim of this paper is to report a newly discovered specimen of this rare bird from the Andean Pacific slope of Peru.

When examining some bird specimens from Peru, deposited in the 'Coleção Ornitológica do Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais' (DZUFMG) in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, I found one tinamou identified as Ornate Tinamou *Nothoprocta ornata*. I checked this specimen with the plate and description in Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and concluded it was a Kalinowski's Tinamou *Nothoprocta kalinowskii*, since its wing-coverts are very densely barred, and secondaries and tertiaries barred with rufous-brown (Fig. 1). The neck is not uniform drab-gray, as described for *N. ornata* (Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990), but it is whitish, speckled with dark-brown. This specimen cannot be the Curve-billed Tinamou *Nothoprocta curvirostris*, another species with rufous colouration in the secondaries, because of its spotted (rather than striped) face, the grey breast, finely mottled pinkish grey underparts, and distinctly shorter bill (also in comparison with *N. ornata*) (Blake 1977, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990).

This male bird (DZUFMG 3014) was collected by Ismael Arévalo Benites on 10 December 1970 at Sinsicap, Otuzco, La Libertad. Unfortunately, there is no information about the habitat at the collecting site on the specimen's label. The measurements (mm) taken were: wing (flat) 187.0, tarsus 31.3, culmen (to skull) 26.6.

Otuzco (07°50'S, 78°30'W) is c. 60 km from Huamachuco (07°50'S, 78°05'W), close to the locality where the second *N. kalinowskii* specimen was collected.

Since the species had not been found since 1900 there were suspicions that it was extinct (Collar *et al.* 1994, BirdLife International 2000), but this specimen and the recent sighting by G. Engblom show that *N. kalinowskii* lived in the Otuzco region at least till 1970, and still survives near Tulpo. To ascertain its current status and distribution more precisely, searches for *N. kalinowskii* should be undertaken on the Pacific slope of La Libertad, and also in Cordillera Vilcabamba and adjacent Apurímac, where remnant populations of this rare species may still exist.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Dr. Jon Fjeldså for his critical review of the manuscript.



Figure 1. Kalinowski's Tinamou *Nothoprocta kalinowskii* specimen (DZUFMG 3014) from Otuzco, La Libertad, Peru. Photo: M. F. Vasconcelos.

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Relationship of the Red-thighed Sparrowhawk *Accipiter erythropus* and the African Little Sparrowhawk *A. minullus*

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Received 13 July 2001

The taxonomy of the two smallest and parapatric African *Accipiters* is in dispute; some authors consider them as belonging to a single species (Wattel 1973, Snow 1978), others as separate species (Brown *et al.* 1982, del Hoyo *et al.* 1994). In the forest-dwelling Red-thighed Sparrowhawk *Accipiter erythropus*, two subspecies are recognised by Brown *et al.* (1982): the smaller nominate race in forested Upper Guinea, the larger *A. e. zenkeri* in forested Lower Guinea. In the African Little Sparrowhawk *A. minullus*, living in woodland from Ethiopia to the Cape, several races were described but none is nowadays recognised. In measurements, these two sparrowhawks are very similar, although *A. e. zenkeri* is c. 5% larger in wing-length than *A. minullus* (Wattel 1973, Prigogine 1980, Kemp & Crowe 1994, Kemp & Kemp 1998), which in turn is therefore about the same size as *A. e. erythropus* (Brown *et al.* 1982). They share a unique pattern of a white rump and broken white upper tail-bars. They differ in adult plumage colour: the Red-thighed Sparrowhawk is darker above than the African Little Sparrowhawk, is indistinctly barred or unbarred ventrally and has unbarred rufous flank and thigh feathers, whereas the African Little Sparrowhawk is distinctly barred ventrally with paler flanks. The eye is reddish in the Red-thighed Sparrowhawk and normally yellow in the African Little Sparrowhawk (Allan 1997, but see Liversidge 1962 for occasional red eye colour).